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We have reason for surprise in these circumstances, that it has learned so much, but for equal surprise that so many persons appear to think it a complete and full-grown science, and that it is entitled to speak with confidence on all the great mysteries of the earth that have been hidden from the generations before us. Such being the newness of man and of his science of the earth, it is not too much to say that humility, hard work in collecting facts, and abstinence from hasty generalization, should characterize geologists, at least for a few generations to come.

In conclusion, science is light, and light is good; but it must be carried high, else it will fail to enlighten the world. Let us strive to raise it high enough to shine over every obstruction which casts any shadow on the true interests of humanity. Above all, let us hold up the light, and not stand in it ourselves.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*** Correspondents are requested to be as brief as possible. The writer's name is in all cases required as proof of good faith.*

Kalmias and rhododendrons.

JUNE 16. of the present summer I chanced to be floating down Crossweeksung Creek in my canoe; and, at a bend in the stream, found myself at the foot of a steep bluff some seventy feet high, which was densely covered with a luxuriant growth of *Kalmias* and *rhododendrons* in full bloom. The former were laden with magnificent clusters of white, waxy flowers; and the more gorgeous pink *rhododendron*-blossoms were scattered through them. It was the most beautiful floral display I had ever seen.

On my return home, I turned to the description by Kalm of the smaller of these shrubs, to which Linné gave the generic name it now bears in honor of its discoverer. Kalm writes, "Linnaeus, conformable to the peculiar friendship and goodness which he has always honored me with, has been pleased to call this tree *Kalmia*." He further says, "The spoon-tree, which never grows to a great height, we saw this day in several places. The Swedes here have called it thus, because the Indians, who formerly lived in these provinces, used to make their spoons and trowels of the wood of this tree. In my cabinet of curiosities I have a spoon made of this wood by an Indian." Again he says, "About the month of May they begin to flower in these parts (central New Jersey), and then their beauty rivals that of most of the known trees in nature. The flowers are innumerable, and sit in great bunches," etc.

Kalm was visiting in New Jersey when he wrote the above; and it may be that where he was at the time (Swedesboro, Gloucester county), the *rhododendron* is not found. At all events, he nowhere mentions this shrub, which is here known as 'mountain laurel' to distinguish it from the true *kalmia*. In calling the latter the 'spoon-tree,' has he confounded the two? Certainly his remarks on the character of the wood, and the use to which it was formerly put by the Indians, lead to that conclusion. At present, it would be difficult to find a sufficiently large growth of *kalmia* to enable an Indian to whittle from it a spoon or trowel of respectable size. From *rhododendron*-stocks, implements of considerable size can be made; and Professor Kalm's description of *kalmia* wood is equally applicable to it. He describes it as "very hard, may be made very smooth, and does not easily crack or burst."

In Britton's *Flora of New Jersey*, *Kalmia latifolia* is called 'spoon-wood,' which name, I suppose, is derived from the remarks made by Kalm, as above quoted. I suggest that it is a misnomer, and that the remarks on the uses of the wood made by the distinguished Swedish naturalist refer really to the *rhododendron*.

Considering that Kalm was so careful an observer, was particularly interested in botany, and further, not only enjoyed the friendship of Bartram, but frequently visited him, in whose celebrated garden was a *rhododendron*-grove, it is strange that no mention is made, in his 'Travels in North America,' of the larger 'laurel,' so called; yet such appears to be the case.

This is an unimportant matter perhaps, but, if I am right, should not go uncorrected.

CHARLES C. ABBOTT, M.D.

Trick of the English sparrow.

A curious freak of the imported sparrow recently came to my notice at Basin Harbor, on Lake Champlain, in Vermont.

The eaves-swallows had attached their mud 'reorts,' as usual, in line under the eaves of the farmer's barn, anticipating, no doubt, a successful and happy house-keeping, notwithstanding a colony of feathered foreigners had encamped about the premises.

At sight of these 'bottle-nosed' dwellings, now arriving at completion, it occurred to the little tramps that these were exactly the thing they wanted; but, as the apartments were not to let, a battle ensued, which resulted in the rout of *Lunifrons*. The sparrows then took possession of the mud-houses, and furnished them to their own taste. But some of the 'masons' made a successful resistance, and still held the castle; so that often a swallow-family had their arch enemy at next door.

Thus in more ways than one does the impudent little urchin, which has come to us from over the sea, merit the name of *parasite*. Now that the bird has become not only a general nuisance, but a sore annoyance to our native and useful birds, it is no wonder if the cry goes up all over the land, '*The sparrow must be blotted out!*'

F. H. HERRICK.

Achenial hairs of *Senecio*.

In a paper read before the American association for the advancement of science at Montreal, Professor Macloskie referred to the achenial hairs of some of the *Compositae*. The paper was afterward published in the *American naturalist* for January, 1883; and here we find a figure showing the tubes issuing from the hairs of *Senecio*. A beautiful experiment showing these tubes, or rather threads, can be made with the achenes of *S. Douglasii*. Scraping a few of the hairs from an achene, and placing them on a slide under the microscope with a two-thirds objective, and applying a drop of water to the slide, the threads are seen to uncoil. As soon as the water touches the hairs, the tips seem to burst, and allow the threads to emerge, rapidly twisting round and round in a very snake like manner. The experiment is a most satisfactory one, and can be readily made. These threads were noticed long ago, as Lindley (*Veg. king.*, p. 704-705) speaks of Decaisne having seen them. Lindley says in regard to them, "On placing one of these papillae in water, it immediately separates into two lips, and these emit mucilaginous tubes, which issue forth like wires, spirally unrolling themselves, and finally much exceed the papillae from which they proceed. These tubes are apparently formed by a very considerable number of threads placed one upon the other